

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8501

日七月初二年一十號光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1883.

一月

英華三月二十二日

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

13 MAR 85

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 20, SALTER, British str., 350, Wright

Hai-phong 18th March, General—A. R.

MARTY.

March 21, EMEALALDA, British steamer, 385,

Taylor, Manila 18th March, General—

RUSSELL & Co.

March 21, MAREZALEN, French steamer, 1,273,

Bonis, Yokohama 14th March, and Keeling

15th, Mails and General—MESSAGEMATES

MARITIMES.

March 21, HALLOONG, British steamer, 277,

Goddard, Swan 20th March, General—

Douglas LAPRAIK & Co.

March 21, THICRYA, British ship, 1,774 Fraser,

Newport 26th October, Coles—MESSAGE-

MATES.

March 21, CHINSE, British bark, 542, J.

Wildfang, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 29th Jan.,

Calm—ROUSSEAU & Co.

March 21, PEMBROKESHIRE, British str., 1,710,

Davies, Saigon 17th March, Rice—ADAM-

SON, BELL & Co.

March 21, STA. FILOMENA, Spanish str., 448,

I. de Mendigosa, Iloin 6th March, Tim-

ber—CHINESE.

March 22, GLENROY, British steamer, 1,775,

F. Gedge, Saigon 18th March, General—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

March 22, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 782, G.

Christiansen, Tokyo 20th March, General—

SIESEMANS & Co.

March 22, NANNING, British steamer, 808, Bal-

bernie, Shanghai 16th March, French Mails

and General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

March 22, MENDIRES, Andro-Hungarian steamer,

1,226, G. Ragni, Trieste 1st February,

and Singapore 16th March, General—A. II.

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

March 22, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 265, Rava-

beck from CANTON, General—ASTHOLZ,

KALBERG & Co.

March 22, AMY, British steam-yacht, E. D. Mor-

gan, from Yokohama.

March 22, DORIS, German steamer, 71, Zer-

rah, Saigon 17th March, Rice—WIELER

& Co.

March 22, BEHALDER, British steamer, 1,304,

James Ross, London 5th March, and

Singapore 16th March, General—GIBB,

LIVINGSTON & Co.

March 22, BOTHWELL CASTLE, British steamer,

1,653, B. J. C. Tui, London 26th Jan., and

Singapore 16th March, General—ADAM-

SON, BELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

21ST MARCH.

Telemachus, British str., for Singapore.

Anatolia, British str., for Hoi-ho.

Triphylia, German str., for Kehung.

Granite, S.A.M. str., for Manila.

Vortigen, British str., for Saigon.

Tannadice, British str., for Saigon.

Glenroy, British str., for Shanghai.

Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.

Camorta, Dutch str., for Amoy.

St. Agnes, German str., for Hoi-ho.

Amico, German str., for Tonkin.

Saltex, British str., for Haiphong.

Mary Austin, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

March 21, ELSA, German str., for Haiphong.

March 21, TANNADICE, British str., for Saigon.

March 21, TELEMACUS, British steamer, for

London.

March 22, GLENROY, British str., for Shanghai.

March 22, CAMORTA, Dutch str., for Amoy.

March 22, SIGNAL, German str., for Hoi-ho.

March 22, VORTIGEN, British str., for Saigon.

March 22, TRIUMPH, German str., for Kehung.

March 22, AMICO, German str., for Tonkin.

March 22, MARY AUSTIN, British steamer, for

Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Mr. SALTER, str., from Haiphong—Messrs. J.

G. Scott, E. Cossalid and D. Sardigne, and 16

Chinese.

For Emeralds, str., from Manila—50 Chi-

neses.

For Mensals, str., from Yokohama—20 Chi-

neses—Mr. J. Bousset, from Kehung.

From Yokohama—Mr. P. Schleicher, and 3

Japanese.

For Aden—Mr. A. Simon. For

Marselles—6 Japanese.

For Hoi-ho, str., from Swatow—Mr. For-

geous, and 32 Chinese.

For Olympia, str., from Tonkin—20 Chinese.

For Telemachus, str., from Trieste—Dr. S.

Trull, Mrs. Wentzies and In Su Tung, and

25 Chinese.

For Ningpo, str., from Shanghai—Mr. and

Mrs. Kiarulif, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and 9 chil-

dren. Mrs. Williams, Greenfield, Mack, Mur-

ray, and Entenstein, 1 European and 76 Chi-

neses.

For Bouldre, str., from London, &c.—60 Chi-

neses from Singapore.

For Bothwell Castle, str., from London, &c.—

Mr. McBain, and 500 Chinese from Singapore.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Emerald* reports left

Manila on the 16th March, and had fine

weather throughout.

The British steamer *Glenroy* reports left

Saigon on the 16th March, and had moderate

N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Saltee* reports left

Hai-phong on the 16th March, and had light

Northerly winds and dull, cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamer *Bothwell Castle* reports

left London on the 26th February, and Singapore

on the 16th March. First part of passage moderate

N.E. winds and moderate sea, latter part light

Easterly winds and fine weather.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
Governor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
GENERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHEMISTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONG-KONG DISPENSARY. [2]

The Daily Press.

HONG-KONG, March 23rd, 1885.

It is with the most sincere and profound regret that we this morning announce to our readers the death of Sir Harry Parkes, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China. Few men have been more beloved by their friends and acquaintances than was Sir Harry, and by many outside the immediate circle of his family his death will be regarded as a personal bereavement, for his many good qualities endeared him to all with whom he was brought into contact. It is, however, from a public point of view that we have now to consider the sad event, the news of which must have been received with deep concern, if not indeed with dismay, by every Englishman in the Far East. In the present critical state of affairs a strong man is needed at the helm; such an one was possessed in Sir Harry Parkes, and it was universally felt that his hands the honour and interests of the country were safe. To a keen sense of justice and great natural tact the deceased Minister united in the common degree the quality of firmness. It was to this combination that he owed the great influence he exercised on those with whom he had to treat in his official capacity and the full confidence reposed in him by his countrymen. Deeply versed in the intricacies of Oriental diplomacy and thoroughly understanding Chinese modes of thought, while courteous in his intercourse and dealings with Chinese Ministers, he would not be trifled with or put off with vain excuses. Taking care to prefer nothing but just demands, he insisted on prompt compliance. It has been said that, possessing extraordinary clearness of perception himself, he was somewhat impatient of want of apprehension in others. This, however, was but a trifling defect in a lustreous character, if indeed it can be considered a defect at all in a Minister having to treat with Orientals, who will often assume an air of stupidity merely to obstruct negotiation. He was eminently fitted by character, experience, and attainments for the post he occupied. When he received the appointment of Minister to Peking eighteen months ago it was hoped and believed that he would be able to exercise as beneficial an influence on the progress of China as he had already done on that of Japan. In the ordinary course of events several years of useful work might still have been looked for from him, for he had only reached the age of fifty-seven years. Death, however, has cut short an honourable and useful career, the memory of which will be indissolubly associated with the history of events in the Far East during the last quarter of a century. He was His Majesty's Minister in Japan for a period of eighteen years, and to his advice and sound counsels that rising country is largely indebted for the wonderful development it has undergone. Previous to going to Japan he had already rendered valuable services to his country in China and Siam, and since his appointment as Minister to Peking he has exerted a powerful and beneficial influence on the relations of the Middle Kingdom with the outside world. The negotiation of the recent treaty with Korea showed that his ability as a diplomat had suffered no diminution. His death is a grievous loss to the public service, and comes at a time when such a loss could ill be spared; but his memory will long remain green in the hearts of those who have observed the ability with which he has maintained his country's interests under difficult and trying circumstances, and by the many warm friends he won by his large-heartedness. By none, we are confident, will his death be more regretted than by the members of the diplomatic and Consular bodies who had the honour of serving under him. The suddenness of the sad event seems to intensify the loss and render it difficult to realize, as Sir Harry, though perhaps not physically more robust than his contemporaries, seemed endowed with a mental vigour and spirit that betokened great vitality. As the poet Shakspeare remarks, however,

"There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his hands on kings,
and also on Ministers Plenipotentiary, no matter how gifted or how beloved. We can only mourn the memory of a great (in the best sense of the term) and good man, who regarded duty before all things, and in a sense fell a victim to it, by remaining at his post at a critical hour when failing health would otherwise have induced him to seek rest and change for a while in his native land. But the class of Englishmen to whom Sir Harry Parkes belonged have never hesitated between duty and inclination, and he died in harness, as might have been expected by all who knew his unflinching character and his devotion to the interests of his country.

The special telegram from Shanghai published in another column is confirmatory of a private telegram received to the effect that the peace negotiations had been commenced between the French and Chinese. It was reported a few weeks ago by the Tientsin correspondent of a Shanghai contemporary that the peace party were once more, after a protracted struggle, in the ascendant at Peking. The statement would seem to be borne out by the announcement now made. It is probable that the Viceroy of Chihli is quite tired of the war. He is too intelligent an observer of events and is too well acquainted with the real strength of France not to see that it can be considered a defeat at all in a Minister having to treat with Orientals, who will often assume an air of stupidity merely to obstruct negotiation. He was eminently fitted by character, experience, and attainments for the post he occupied. When he received the appointment of Minister to Peking eighteen months ago it was hoped and believed that he would be able to exercise as beneficial an influence on the progress of China as he had already done on that of Japan. In the ordinary course of events several years of useful work might still have been looked for from him, for he had only reached the age of fifty-seven years. Death, however, has cut short an honourable and useful career, the memory of which will be indissolubly associated with the history of events in the Far East during the last quarter of a century. He was His Majesty's Minister in Japan for a period of eighteen years, and to his advice and sound counsels that rising country is largely indebted for the wonderful development it has undergone. Previous to going to Japan he had already rendered valuable services to his country in China and Siam, and since his appointment as Minister to Peking he has exerted a powerful and beneficial influence on the relations of the Middle Kingdom with the outside world. The negotiation of the recent treaty with Korea showed that his ability as a diplomat had suffered no diminution. His death is a grievous loss to the public service, and comes at a time when such a loss could ill be spared; but his memory will long remain green in the hearts of those who have observed the ability with which he has maintained his country's interests under difficult and trying circumstances, and by the many warm friends he won by his large-heartedness. By none, we are confident, will his death be more regretted than by the members of the diplomatic and Consular bodies who had the honour of serving under him. The suddenness of the sad event seems to intensify the loss and render it difficult to realize, as Sir Harry, though perhaps not physically more robust than his contemporaries, seemed endowed with a mental vigour and spirit that betokened great vitality. As the poet Shakspeare remarks, however,

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The formation of the "Hongkong Auxiliary Flotilla," referred to in another column, is a step that will, we are sure, meet with very general approval. The Flotilla will be most valuable as an addition to the *Wessex* and other vessels intended for harbour defence, and with the four torpedo boats and the extensive system of mine fields

which we hear has been laid down, should constitute a very reassuring protection to the harbour. Montague the fortifications are progressing, and they will be mounted with armour-piercing guns of modern type. The home Government have at length, thanks to the constant representations of Sir George Bowen and Lieutenant-General Sargent, become penetrated with a conviction of the extreme importance of placing this colony in an effective state of defence. We hear that the highest military authorities in England have expressed the opinion that the works already sanctioned, when completed, should, with torpedoes, submarine mines, harbour fleet, an increased garrison, &c., prove sufficient to enable the colony to resist any attack ever likely to be directed against it. With regard to the garrison, it is intended, we believe, to augment it by two batteries of Artillery and either two or three regiments of Indian troops. With such a force, added to the present garrison, the naval forces, and the torpedoes and mines, a feeling of security would be felt, laterly quite a stranger to the minds of those who have large interests in Hongkong and the China trade, especially during the last twelve months. Better late than never, however, and the events now transpiring in the Far East will have been without their use if they have been the means of compelling attention at home to the utterly defenceless condition of a colony which has become of such vast commercial and strategic importance to Great Britain as this erstwhile barren rock. The thanks of all engaged in trade with China, and especially those who have property in this colony, are due to the Governor and the gallant General for their efforts to press the question of the protection of British interests upon the attention of the Imperial Government. It must be satisfactory, alike to them and to the public, that their efforts have been crowned with so large a measure of success. It would seem that all that is necessary now is to push forward the defence works with all possible expedition, and this has so far been done by General Sargent, who has entered upon the work *en amere*. We trust that his successor, Major-General Cameron, will be equally convinced of the necessity of urging on the work and taking time by the forelock. Although the heavy cloud which recently obscured the political horizon has lifted, and the outlook is considerably brighter, it is by no means clear, and is liable at any moment to become again seriously overcast. It was, if we remember rightly, a favourite axiom of the late Lord Palmerston that the best way of preserving peace was to be prepared for war. In like manner, the best method of securing immunity from attack is to show yourself capable of resisting it. We hope, that in a short time Hongkong will be so defended that no Power easily inclined will contemplate with sure equanimity the probability of seizing so ripe and rich a plum.

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The special telegram from Shanghai published in another column is confirmatory of a private telegram received to the effect that the peace negotiations had been commenced between the French and Chinese. It was reported a few weeks ago by the Tientsin correspondent of a Shanghai contemporary that the peace party were once more, after a protracted struggle, in the ascendant at Peking. The statement would seem to be borne out by the announcement now made. It is probable that the Viceroy of Chihli is quite tired of the war. He is too intelligent an observer of events and is too well acquainted with the real strength of France not to see that it can be considered a defeat at all in a Minister having to treat with Orientals, who will often assume an air of stupidity merely to obstruct negotiation. He was eminently fitted by character, experience, and attainments for the post he occupied. When he received the appointment of Minister to Peking eighteen months ago it was hoped and believed that he would be able to exercise as beneficial an influence on the progress of China as he had already done on that of Japan. In the ordinary course of events several years of useful work might still have been looked for from him, for he had only reached the age of fifty-seven years. Death, however, has cut short an honourable and useful career, the memory of which will be indissolubly associated with the history of events in the Far East during the last quarter of a century. He was His Majesty's Minister in Japan for a period of eighteen years, and to his advice and sound counsels that rising country is largely indebted for the wonderful development it has undergone. Previous to going to Japan he had already rendered valuable services to his country in China and Siam, and since his appointment as Minister to Peking he has exerted a powerful and beneficial influence on the relations of the Middle Kingdom with the outside world. The negotiation of the recent treaty with Korea showed that his ability as a diplomat had suffered no diminution. His death is a grievous loss to the public service, and comes at a time when such a loss could ill be spared; but his memory will long remain green in the hearts of those who have observed the ability with which he has maintained his country's interests under difficult and trying circumstances, and by the many warm friends he won by his large-heartedness. By none, we are confident, will his death be more regretted than by the members of the diplomatic and Consular bodies who had the honour of serving under him. The suddenness of the sad event seems to intensify the loss and render it difficult to realize, as Sir Harry, though perhaps not physically more robust than his contemporaries, seemed endowed with a mental vigour and spirit that betokened great vitality. As the poet Shakspeare remarks, however,

"There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his hands on kings,
and also on Ministers Plenipotentiary, no matter how gifted or how beloved. We can only mourn the memory of a great (in the best sense of the term) and good man, who regarded duty before all things, and in a sense fell a victim to it, by remaining at his post at a critical hour when failing health would otherwise have induced him to seek rest and change for a while in his native land. But the class of Englishmen to whom Sir Harry Parkes belonged have never hesitated between duty and inclination, and he died in harness, as might have been expected by all who knew his unflinching character and his devotion to the interests of his country.

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tree performed in very good style. Wood was favourite having come from home with a good reputation. He was not in the form as displayed in England, and he failed at 5 ft. 6 in. which Jarrett managed to clear. Burff failed an inch before Wood, but the difference in their penalties made them equal.

Lionel Jarrett (5 ft. 6 in.) 1

E. S. Burff (5 ft. 6 in.) 2

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.—Winner at one previous meeting at Hongkong and elsewhere penalised 10 yards; at more than one, 15 yards.

First prize presented by His Excellency the Governor; second prize, presented by the Committee.

Entr.—G. A. Caldwell and A. H. Jackson (qualified ten yards); G. B. Holoworthy, G. F. Lammer, and G. Grimble.

The two penalised competitors appeared to be outrunning to make a sufficient field for a second prize for they gave up soon after the start. Lammer cut out the running at a hot pace, with Grimble lying second, and these two were about eight yards ahead of Holoworthy at the eastern end of the track. Turning into the bend, the latter had the lead, but was overtaken and rapidly diminished the gap, then himself and Grimble, while the latter pushed past Lammer. At the City Hall corner Holoworthy shot ahead of the other two, and Grimble once more gave place to Lammer, evidently easing up. Lammer was quite beaten and Holoworthy maintaining his increase of pace to the end, won by about twenty yards in the very good time of 55 sec. Grimble would in all probability have been second had he made as effort.

C. E. Holoworthy 1

G. F. Lammer 2

Dr. Pike won the race last year in 56 seconds, walking in at the finish.

THROWING.—THE CRICKET BALL.—Winner at previous meetings at Hongkong and elsewhere penalised 10 yards; at more than one, 15 yards.

First prize presented by the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Entr.—C. S. Burff and A. H. Jackson (penalised five yards); C. S. C. Hendry and Dr. Pike. Burff did not succeed in throwing straight and the contest lay between Hendry and Pike.

Each of these continued to excel the other in successive efforts until Hendry made a splendid throw of 105 yards, and Pike failed to better it.

J. C. Hendry (105 yards) 1

Dr. Pike (105 yards) 2

The winner last year was C. S. Burff with 103 yards.

VAULTING HORSES.—Post entries. Prize presented by Club Germany.

Entr.—H. E. Angier, A. H. Jackson, F. W. Koch, N. H. Thompson, and A. Tietzstein.

The competitors were judged by their form in vaulting, and the one who vaulted highest and Angier can each other very close, the former being adjudged the winner by about one point.

F. W. Koch 1

HALF-MILE RACE, (HANDICAP).—Prize presented by C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

Entr.—H. E. Tomkins (scratches) E. L. Lowell, N. (8 yards), A. H. Jackson (15 yards), H. E. Tomkins (15 yards), A. H. Lammer (25 yards).

Jackson gave up when after the start he kept his start, and in fact rather increased it for the first round.

Tomkins, the favourite, can up Lowell soon after the commencement, but the latter at once increased his pace and kept ahead for a time, the two slowly making up on Hayler. After the first lap had been covered Lammer began to gradually come back to the others, and by the time the second round was over he had been well pasted by Hayler. Before the time Tomkins had got, and when the last lap was commanded Tomkins was alone upon the field, both passing Lammer at the same time. Hayler had a good deal left in him, and he increased his pace at the Queen's end of the ground when pressed by Tomkins, and from there he steadily drew away from the latter all the way to the tape, and won the race by about twenty yards, in the very excellent time of 2m. 29s.

H. E. Tomkins 1

12) YARD HURDLE RACE.—Winners at previous meetings at Hongkong and elsewhere to penalise 5 yards for one win, and 10 yards for a half additional for each succeeding win.

Prize presented by the Hon. F. D. Sessions.

Entr.—E. L. Lowell, and E. R. Wood (penalised 10 yards), and P. E. Grimble, A. H. Jackson, and G. Grimble.

Owing to the narrowing down of the entries, no trial heats were needed, and the last two entries only went in to make up a field. Grimble made a rather bad start, and by the time he had reached the first hurdle he was well beaten by the other two, who gave him a start almost abreast. Wood rising just before Jarrett, the whole three rushed upon the tape so close together that different people on the ground declared each of them had won. The judges had some difficulty about deciding the race, but finally declared a dead heat between Wood and Grimble. Wood declined to run again and relinquished his claim to the prize to Grimble.

E. R. Wood 1

P. E. Grimble 2

The time was 15.25-sec. Last year the race was won from scratch by E. J. Chapman in 15 sec.

LONG JUMP.—Winners previous meeting at Hongkong and elsewhere to be penalised 6 in. in addition to the 10 yards given by the same competitor with a leap of 20 feet.

Boys' Race, 200 YARDS, (HANDICAP).—For boys under 15, open to European schools; first, second, and third prizes presented.

There were nearly thirty youngsters competing this race, most of them Portuguese, and so much care was taken of smaller ones that the big boys never had a show.

Entr.—H. St. John, and E. R. Wood (penalised 10 yards), and P. E. Grimble, A. H. Jackson, and G. Grimble.

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CONSOLIDATION RACE, 120 YARDS.—Open to competitors who have not won a prize. Prize presented by a Resident.

Entr.—E. L. Lowell, H. Arthur, F. A. Hasland, G. A. Caldwell, and H. E. Angier.

There was a hot race between Hasland and Caldwell all the way down, but the latter had the foot of Hasland nearly the whole distance, and won by about 4 yards; Arthur was a good third.

E. L. Lowell 1

H. Arthur 2

The time was 12.35-sec. Last year the race was won from scratch by E. L. Lowell in 12.3 sec.

LONG JUMP.—Winners previous meeting at Hongkong and elsewhere to be penalised 6 in. in addition to the 10 yards given by the same competitor with a leap of 20 feet.

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